

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 10.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 69. Weather, variable.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPANESE EDITORS UNITED REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT

Review Situation Dispassionately and Voice Hope
That Retirement of Pinkham Will
Restore Harmony.

The Japanese press of Honolulu, in a series of calmly reasoned out editorials, has been pointing out that the preservation of harmony between the Japanese and the other residents of the Territory depends to a considerable extent upon the action of Governor Frear on Monday in his selection of a president of the Board of Health. Each one of the three leading Japanese dailies approaches this subject as one on which it feels that the exigencies of the case demand some expression, although each expressly states that under ordinary circumstances the Japanese have no right to criticize or applaud any of the appointments of the Governor.

The Japanese Daily Chronicle, which an attempt has been made to show has refused to take up the issue, has devoted considerable space to it. In an editorial published on Tuesday last, it says:

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FREAR
"Since President Pinkham of the Board of Health wrote to our Consul upon so-called international good manners, he is roasted on all sides, although there remains the Evening Bulletin still on his side. That paper is known well as Pinkham's tool. . . . It is a disgrace to the Territory and a misfortune to the people that such a man sit at the head of a department."

THE ANTI-PINKHAM NATIVES TO RALLY

Editor Advertiser: Please allow me through your valuable space to contradict the statement made in the Hawaiian Star of yesterday afternoon, (April 10th) in re the mass meeting that is called for tonight. I strongly protest against the misleading article; that the meeting which has been called by me should be published as for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Pinkham to a reappointment.

Mr. Pinkham is no friend of the Hawaiians. We are anxious to get him out so that the proper treatment may be given our unfortunates at Kalaupapa. We are convinced that any man with any honor in him is far more worthy to take the post than L. E. Pinkham.

Whatever Hawaiian has spoken in Mr. Pinkham's behalf is a dead issue to the people at large. You can take this from me as an authority on Hawaiian ideas.

I do not know whose Hawaiian authority the Star speaks from, but if it comes from any of the "Committee of Ten" that lied to the people on the Wallace-Kalaupapa agreement, you may be sure that authority is not worth the paper it's written on.

Those who speak against the reappointment of Pinkham tonight for the benefit of our sick unfortunates at Kalaupapa will be the Hawaiian leaders in the next campaign for election—for the people feel that they are the true men of our race.

I think the Governor will look more for the rights of the majority and not for the benefit of the few who are agitating the reappointment of Pinkham so that the contracts from the appropriation for the Care and Maintenance of Lepers are not lost from their greedy purse.

MARY HAAHEO ATCHERLEY.

MRS. NAKUINA AT WORK.

Mrs. E. Nakuina was a caller on the Governor yesterday. She strongly opposed the reappointment of L. E. Pinkham to the post of president of the Board of Health. She gave the Governor good strong reasons for her opposition.

"An official who has lost the respect of the people is not fit to be the president of the Board of Health. And, unfortunately, Mr. Pinkham has lost all respect from our countrymen, who compose the majority of the population."

"We sincerely hope that Governor Frear uses his usual discretion in the appointment of a new chief of the Board of Health."

The next article appears on Thursday and the Chronicle devotes its whole editorial column to the one topic ending it as follows: "The public is against the reappointment of Mr. Pinkham and we know our wise Governor will not fail to appoint a proper man, considering the honor and welfare of the Territory."

The Chronicle's third article reads as follows: "The appointment of the president of the Board of Health being now under consideration by the Governor, we believe it to be opportune to express our opinion in the question. President Pinkham has been always opposed to us and we considered him to be at the head of an anti-Japanese movement in Hawaii. Very recently when we petitioned Governor Frear for permission to send our settlement brethren home, Mr. Pinkham's attitude was not altogether kind to us. He tried his usual mischief in putting obstacles in the way of such a charitable move. His mean attitude toward our physicians after they had put forth their time and energy is well remembered. He has incurred the anger of 70,000 Japanese residents by sending very improper and impertinent letters to our Consul repeatedly."

"Mr. W. R. Castle is right in saying that the feeling of the Japanese community in the appointment of an official under whose control a mass of Japanese must come, should be considered in the appointment of such an official. As we constitute the majority of the population whose health and tranquility largely effect the welfare of the Territory we hope the Governor will appoint a proper person of high character who may be respected by all, putting aside recommendations from those who are acting for their individual gain. We believe our attitude in the matter of Mr. Pinkham's reappointment should be made clear to the Governor in a way most convincing to him."

NIPPU JIJI IN LINE.

The Nippu Jiji in its editorial says: "A high handed policy has been followed from time to time by President Pinkham of the Board of Health. This attitude of Mr. Pinkham has been manifested in his recent correspondence to the representative of our Government. We would suggest, without hesitation, to the president of the Board of Health, to resign from his office for the sake of tranquility between the races within the Territory."

HAWAII SHINPO EMPHATIC.

The Hawaii Shinpo, in addition to its editorial which was translated before, expresses the Japanese public opinion in saying: "We have always tried to refrain from criticizing the acts of legislative and executive officials of the Territory. We always remember that this is not our home. So far as the matter has no bearing upon our welfare, which we consider in many respects coincides with that of the Territory, we had never interfered with the administration. This is due to our respect to the administration of the Territory and to the people."

"However, we feel it to be our duty to express the public opinion among us concerning the reappointment of President Pinkham before our Governor makes up his mind. During President Pinkham's incumbency we have seen a certain enmity expressly manifested in his policies toward us. He has shown such an attitude toward our respected Consul in his official capacity. Such acts from a high official of a Government should not be overlooked, especially in this Territory where it tends to misguide the majority of its population whose tranquility is necessary to the welfare of the whole people. We feel justified in this particular instance in criticizing the deeds of Mr. Pinkham. A government official, in our opinion, in as high a position as Mr. Pinkham is, ought to treat people alike and with respect."

Chief Taylor, who goes to San Francisco to look into police matters and incidentally to gather up some impressions of fleet entertainment for the use of the local committee, was the only Honolulu passenger to sail on the transport Buford yesterday. A large number of his friends were at the wharf to see him off.



FIGHTING BOB EVANS, THE SICK ADMIRAL.

REFORM AMONG ALL NATIONS

Oahu Association in Convention
—Japanese and Chinese
Reports.

The reform movement has spread generally throughout the various churches of Oahu, evidenced yesterday in the reports presented before the Oahu Association, which convened in the Kailua church and remained in session throughout the day. Represented at the convention were the Portuguese, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese Christian churches, the representatives of which discussed "The attitude of our churches and people to reform movements," reports of special interest being presented by the Japanese and Chinese.

The Japanese report dealt principally with the question of promiscuous bathing together of the sexes in the public bath-houses, this system being kept up here in spite of promises of reform made. The report stated that the manner of conducting the Japanese bath-houses in Honolulu was worse than the manner in Japan, where strict laws now forbid the bathing in common practice. Some of the houses here have provided separate tubs and rooms for men and women, but the majority do not, some of the proprietors being desirous of keeping up the present system because many Hawaiian and Chinese patrons of the baths visit them out of curiosity, regarding the sight of men, women and children in a common tub as a novelty. To correct the evil the report recommended asking the Supervisors to pass prohibitive ordinances.

CHINESE REFORMS.

The report of the Chinese church was made by Mo Man Ming, who divided the evils among the Chinese under four heads, viz., the social evil, gambling, drinking and opium smoking. Concerning the former he stated that the matter could be handled here as it was in some of the large cities of China.

"Gambling," he said, "is a bad habit, and we are thankful that the law now keeps it down, and saves many from this temptation. The Chinese do not gamble all the time; at New Year's is the worst time. We believe in this reform, and want it kept up."

"Drinking has never been a great evil among the Chinese, but here, in Hawaii, there is the new danger of learning to drink wine and beer as the white man does. We wish to save our young men from this bad habit. We do not want to add to our own Chinese bad habits those of the white man. We will work with the Hawaiian against the saloon."

"Opium is our worst enemy. We must work hard for this reform. It is taking away the life and vigor of our people."

"There is an association against opium in this city. The members promise to have nothing to do with any opium business, buying or selling; to help to free smokers from the habit; and promise never to smoke themselves."

"There is a Chinese plantation in Maui, the laborers on which are all Chinese, and the manager is also a Chinaman. Because of this anti-opium society, he has made rules that no opium will be allowed in his camp. He will take no profit from the opium business."

"The work of Burbank, in plant reform, shows us how we should work for reform among men. It is hard; out of thousands only one plant may be secured, but he keeps at it, until the good is increased to thousands. I have heard that Hawaii is called 'The Paradise of the Pacific,' or, as we Chinese would say, 'A Little Heaven.'"

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SOME DOUBT SEWALL STORY

Think It Incredible—If True,
the Boat Only Lately
Lost.

The cabled announcement from Philadelphia published in the Advertiser yesterday morning that a Hawaiian sailor, a survivor of the lost Arthur Sewall, had arrived at Philadelphia, aroused much interest in Honolulu.

The Sydenham which brought this survivor of the Sewall to Philadelphia is a Norwegian bark of 970 tons under command of Captain Guthormsen. She sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales December 21 for Arica, in northern Chile. Newcastle and Arica are separated by about 130 degrees of longitude and twenty degrees of latitude. The cabled account states that the rescued sailor left the Arthur Sewall and saw her burn soon after she rounded the Horn. Assuming that the Sewall had passed a little to the northward of Cape Horn in the Pacific ocean, it is quite conceivable that a sailing vessel from Newcastle to Arica might be in the same locality and thus pick up any survivor. The Sydenham reached Arica March 2, just a little over a month ago, and 74 days out from Newcastle. Arica is an unimportant town of 3900 inhabitants, so it is readily conceivable that news even of so important matter as the loss of the Arthur Sewall might not get to the world from Arica, nor until the Sydenham reached an American port from Arica, and Philadelphia seems to be the first port she reached. Arriving at Arica March 2, and allowing a reasonable time there to load or discharge or both would require a pretty smart voyage to have reached Philadelphia by April 9.

From these deductions, however, it would appear that the Arthur Sewall must have made a very long passage from Philadelphia to Cape Horn or have been a very long time getting around the Horn. She left Philadelphia April 3, 1907. As the Sydenham did not leave Newcastle until December 21, more than eight months afterwards, and as it must have taken some time for her to get into the locality of where the Sewall was, in order to pick up the survivors who had been out in a boat for three days only, it must have been ten months at least after the sailing of the Sewall before she was lost. This would indicate that something had gone wrong with her long before this survivor of her loss parted company with her.

Of course the cable advice regarding the matter are yet meagre and incomplete. According to what was received yesterday the Sewall took fire soon after rounding Cape Horn, and it soon became certain that the vessel would have to be abandoned. In getting away from the ship Second Mate Weinberg, and Charles Dixon Baker, a Hawaiian sailor, were engaged in lowering a boat. The fastenings gave way and they with the boat fell to the water. They drifted free from the ship and were unable to take any of their fellow seamen aboard. They were without equipment or provisions in any quantity. Their boat drifted away and they saw the ship burn. After three

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BATTLESHIP FLEET LEAVES MAGDALENA BAY THIS AFTERNOON

Will Sail at Four o'Clock for San Diego—Consultation Called for Evans—More Battleships Wanted.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MAGDALENA BAY, April 11.—The fleet will sail for San Diego this afternoon, starting at 4 o'clock.

EVANS' PHYSICIANS CALL A CONSULTATION

PASO ROBLES, April 11.—A consultation will be held today by the medical men in attendance on Admiral Evans. His condition yesterday was reported to have been satisfactory.

ROOSEVELT WANTS FOUR MORE NEW BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is expected that President Roosevelt will send a special message to Congress urging the granting of an appropriation for the building of four battleships.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER WOULD RESIGN.

LISBON, April 11.—Premier Ferreira has offered his resignation owing to the political disorders throughout Portugal. The resignation has not been accepted.

SMUGGLING CHINESE ACROSS BORDER.

DETROIT, April 11.—A wholesale scheme for the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Canada at this point has been discovered.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN WORSE.

LONDON, April 11.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who recently resigned the Premiership because of ill-health, is very low.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 11.—A series of severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout this district yesterday.

MASSACHUSETT'S REPUBLICANS UNINSTRUCTED.

BOSTON, April 10.—The delegates from the Republican State convention to Chicago were elected today. They were not instructed on the vote for candidates.

REVOLUTIONISTS SUSPECTED FIREBUGS.

PEKING, April 10.—The Throne has ordered an investigation of recent incendiarism which caused the destruction of three million dollars' worth of property in the last three weeks. Revolutionists are supposed to be responsible.

KAISER IN GREECE.

CORFU, April 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany arrived here today. The Kaiser comes here for his health.

STEVENS' SLAYER CHARGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Chang, the Korean who killed Counsellor Stevens, has been held to answer the charge of murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Italian and French cars have left for Valdez, where the American arrived today.

OFFICIAL CHANGES ON COMING BATTLESHIP FLEET

Army and Navy Journal—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Battleship Fleet, will relinquish command at San Francisco after the review by Secretary Metcalf on May 8, and will turn the fleet over to Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, now commanding the Second Squadron, who will remain in command until July 6, when Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry will take the battleships on their 23,000-mile cruise by way of Australia, the Philippines and Suez. In view of the retirement of Rear Admiral Evans on August 18, Emory on December 17, and Thomas on October 1, 1908, it is expected that their respective commands will be assigned to Captains Seaton Schroeder, of the Virginia; Richard Wainwright, of the Louisiana, and William P. Potter, of the Vermont. These officers will be promoted to the grade of rear admiral. The command of Rear Admiral Thomas will be only until the fleet leaves on its homeward cruise, July 6. Admiral Evans, upon leaving the fleet, will be granted leave to the date of his retirement, August 18.

The announcement that Admiral Sperry will bring the fleet home is in accordance with the original plans of the President. More recently the administration drew up tentative plans for leaving the fourth division in the Philippines, under command of Admiral Sperry, and for the fleet to be brought home by Captain Wainwright as commander-in-chief and Captains Ingersoll and Schroeder. A few days since, however, this plan was abandoned and it was decided upon the

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